Training

Army Modernization Training

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SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 350–35
Army Modernization Training

This revision--

o Together with DA Pam 350-40, provides direction to the Army's Modernization
   Training (AMT) efforts.

o Establishes the Army Modernization Training Automation System (AMTAS) as the
   only official database for New Equipment Training Programs (NETPs) (para 1-
   8).

o Defines responsibilities for material developers, training and combat
   developers, and user MACOMs as they apply to AMT (chap 1, sec II).

Training

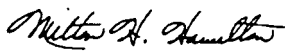# Army Modernization Training

sustainment for the total Army. It establishes the objectives of Army Modernization Training (AMT), explains the role of AMT within the Army system, describes the program, and outlines duties and responsibilities of those who will implement the program.
Applicability. The regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve.
Proponent and exception authority. Not applicable
Army management control process. This regulation is subject to the requirements of AR 11–2. It contains internal control provisions but does not contain checklists for conducting internal control reviews. These checklists are being developed and will be published at a later date.
Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command or local forms are prohibited without prior approval from HQDA (DAMO–TR), WASH DC 20310–0450.
Interim changes. Interim changes to this

regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent agency of this regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (ODCSOPS). Users are invited to send comments on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA (DAMO–TR), WASH DC 20310–0450.

Distribution. Distribution of this publication is made in accordance with the requirements on DA Form 12–09–E, block number 3289, intended for command level C for Active Army, C for Army National Guard, and C for U.S. Army Reserve.

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

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*This regulation supersedes AR 350–35, 15 August 1984.

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Chapter 1
Introduction

Section I
Army Modernization Training Process

1–1. Purpose
This regulation prescribes policy, procedures, and responsibilities for Army Modernization Training (AMT). It also—

a. Covers the distribution of modernized equipment and its software.

b. Covers user training on operating, maintaining, and employing new or improved systems.

c. Provides guidance for commanders on planning and execution of AMT through new equipment training (NET), doctrine and tactics training (DTT), displaced equipment training (DET), and sustainment training (ST) as part of NET/DET.

d. Ensures an orderly transfer of knowledge on the operation and maintenance of equipment from the materiel developer (MATDEV) or provider to the tester, trainer, supporter, and user.

e. Ensures that training exists for units receiving displaced equipment on which personnel have not been previously trained.

f. Provides or allows flexibility for unit modernization and deployment as part of AMT. Organizations can be given AMT in the continental United States (CONUS), and can subsequently be deployed outside continental United States (OCONUS), thereby reducing requirements to provide additional training in the OCONUS command. As the materiel fielding plan is developed, fielding in CONUS and deployment OCONUS will be standard procedure, except where such fielding is not practical.

g. Ensures that training exists for commanders and staffs on employment, interoperability, and management of new or improved and displaced systems or equipment as applicable.

1–2. References
Required and related publications are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

Section II
Responsibilities

1–4. Army modernization training
a. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) will—

(1) Monitor NET and related support functions.

(2) Coordinate NET issues with Department of the Army (DA) staff agencies.

(3) Provide the final decision on any unresolved NET issues.

(4) Chair Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) Consolidated Training Support Work Group (CTSWG) meetings at least annually.

(5) Designate DA proponents (such as organizational integrator) for new or improved equipment.

(6) Provide current or updated distribution data for new equipment to the materiel developer or provider upon request.

(7) Provide procurement and distribution priorities and guidance to Major Army Commands (MACOMs).

(8) Ensure that the first production or procurement item of equipment (to include peculiar support equipment) is issued to the training developer and NET activities for timely development and establishment of functional training.

(9) Provide overall guidance and policy for NET.

(10) Approve all new equipment training plans (NETPs).

(11) Provide guidance and policy for programming, budgeting, and funding for the Army Modernization Training Automation Systems (AMTAS).

(12) Ensure that HQAMC perform the required duties as the designated HQDA executive agency for AMTAS.

b. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER) will—

(1) Monitor, assess, and recommend to DCSOPS appropriate action on training as part of Manpower and Personnel Integration (MANPRINT).

(2) Ensure military occupational specialty (MOS) decisions are timely and accurate.

(3) Review NETPs and provide comments to materiel developers or providers according to DA Pam 350–40.

(4) Ensure personnel authorizations to support NET are accurately reflected in the Personnel Structure and Composition System (PERSACS) for the Program Objective Memorandum (POM).

(5) Ensure the recruiting quota system will support NET through new accessions.

(6) Provide for personnel fill of NET teams (NETT) upon request.

(7) Provide personnel, assessments, and distribution priorities to U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) and MACOMs.

(8) Review near-term personnel plans, policies, and programs to ensure they will support filling MACOM personnel requirements with the correct MOS for new systems.

(9) Provide representation at CTSWG meetings.

c. The Chief of Engineers (COE) will—

(1) Provide HQDA coordination for programming, budgeting, and funding to execute projects for required training facilities to support NET with base resources recommended by the Training Functional Panel and with MACOM concurrence.

(2) Review NETPs and provide comments to materiel developers or providers, according to DA Pam 350–40.

(3) Coordinate with the training developer and materiel developer or provider to ensure that necessary training facilities are identified.

(4) Provide facilities' expertise to materiel developers or providers and MACOMs for identifying unique requirements. Program required training facilities identified and forwarded to HQDA by MACOMs.

(5) Provide representation at CTSWG meetings.

d. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG) will—

(1) Monitor, assess, and recommend to DCSOPS appropriate action on training as part of integrated logistics support (ILS). The use of embedded training should be considered as part of ILS.

(2) Provide representation at CTSWG meetings.

(3) Review NETPs and provide comments to materiel developers or providers, according to DA Pam 350–40.

e. The Surgeon General (TSG) will—

(1) Maintain staff supervision for the NET Programs pertaining to development of medical materiel (AR 40–60).

(2) Perform all duties as materiel developer or provider according to paragraph 1–4*h* of this regulation for medical materiel.

f. The Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) will—

(1) Ensure that Army National Guard (ARNG) users and supporters are included in NETPs in coordination with other MACOM commanders.

(2) Review, update, and provide input to materiel developer or provider on NETPs, per DA Pam 350–40.

(3) Program, budget, and fund for ARNG student pay and allowances, per diem, and travel expenses in support of NET.

(4) Provide representation at CTSWG meetings.

(5) Ensure that all ammunition and consumables are forecast and available to support the NETT and NET, and review requirements in coordination with the materiel developer or provider twice a year.

(6) Assist the materiel developer or provider in determining prerequisites (MOS, skills, and grade) for attending training conducted by the NETT.

(7) Provide NETT members as required.

(8) Provide formal response to materiel developers or providers NETT survey finalizing training needs.

(9) Provide installation support (billeting, transportation, and food services) to the NETT as available and security as required.

(10) Provide the after-action report to the materiel developer or provider subsequent to completion of training by the NETT.

(11) Develop and implement unit sustainment training strategies as stated in NETPs, to continue training upon completion of training by the NETT.

(12) Assist combat developer in preparing combat developments feedback data.

(13) Provide personnel, assessments, and distribution priorities to ARNG units.

g. The Chief, Army Reserve (CAR), will—

(1) Ensure, in coordination with U.S. Forces Command (FORSCOM), U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR), and U.S. Army Western Command (WESTCOM), that appropriate USAR users and supporters are included in NETPs.

(2) Review, update, and provide input to materiel developers or providers for NETPs per DA Pam 350–40.

(3) Provide representation at CTSWG meetings.

(4) Provide formal response to materiel developers or providers NETT survey finalizing training needs.

h. Materiel developers or providers will—

(1) Manage NET programs as assigned and identify lead or support NETP for each assigned item or system.

(2) Conduct NET planning and develop NETPs. (See DA Pam 350–40 for developing NETPs.)

(3) Convene training support work group (TSWG) meetings as necessary.

(4) Refer any unresolved NET issues through the appropriate MACOM to HQDA (DAMO–TRS), WASH DC 20310–0450.

(5) Program, budget, and fund for—

(a) Procurement of training courses (staff planners, operators, and maintainers), and materials.

(b) Travel and per diem for Early User Test and Experimentation (EUTE) and Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOTE) instructor personnel.

(c) Travel and per diem for materiel developer or provider NET management personnel.

(d) Travel and per diem for NETT personnel.

(e) Travel and per diem for NETT members to attend instructor and key personnel training (IKPT).

(6) Conduct training as prescribed by NETP. Coordinate via memorandum when other MACOM personnel are required.

(7) Provide training for other Military Departments for multi-Service systems or equipment for which the Army has been designated the NET manager. Training will be provided upon receipt of a statement of requirements and obligations of funds.

(8) For multi-Service systems or items of equipment managed by other Military Departments, the responsible Army materiel developer or provider will—

(a) In coordination with the training developer, identify Army training needs and ensure the lead Military Department includes the requirement in the appropriate training plan.

(b) Program, budget, and fund the Army portion of the NET unless lead Military Department is required to fund.

(9) Identify ammunition and consumables to be forecast by MACOMs and National Guard Bureau (NGB) to ensure its availability to support NET as prescribed by NETP.

(10) Provide representation at CTSWG meetings.

(11) Review semiannually, in coordination with MACOM commanders and NGB, all ammunition requirements to support NET.

(12) Assist the training developer in identifying MOS affected by the NET. The affected MOS will be listed in the appropriate section of the NETP.

(13) Provide feedback to the combat/training developers.

(14) Submit rosters of personnel who were trained by NETT (field units), directly to Commanding General, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM), ATTN: TAPC–PLO, Alexandria, VA 22332–0400, per AR 611–76.

(15) Assist the training developer in acquiring the first production or procurement item or system and peculiar support equipment. This is to initiate institutional training on a timely basis.

(16) The lead materiel developer will provide a NETT support package to preclude demands on user's equipment.

(17) Coordinate development of NET package with U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) training developer to ensure it meets MOS, specialty skill identifier (SSI), and additional skill identifier (ASI) requirements.

i. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (CG, TRADOC); the Commanding General, U.S. Army Information System Command (CG, USAISC); the Commanding General, U.S. Army Health Services Command (CG, HSC); and combat/training developer commanders will, as appropriate—

(1) Assist materiel developers or providers in developing, reviewing, and updating NETPs, through the Army Modernization Training Automation System (AMTAS) database. (See DA Pam 350–40 for instruction on AMTAS use.)

(2) Augment NETT with personnel when beyond the materiel developer's or provider's capability as identified in the NETP. TRADOC training developers will request the availability and stabilization of their personnel receiving NET and designated NETT members in support of the NETP.

(3) Ensure the training strategy and supporting materials needed for sustainment training are provided concurrently and effective with the first unit equipped (FUE) date.

(4) Begin, as a goal, institutional training in sufficient time to meet FUE, but no later than 12 months after FUE date.

(5) Request, in coordination with DCSOPS and the materiel developer or provider, that the first production/procurement items of equipment and peculiar support materiel are issued to the training base to support initiation of institutional training.

(6) Prepare systems training plan (STRAP) for each item of equipment and distribute to appropriate NET managers and MACOMs.

(7) Program, budget, and fund for travel and per diem of their personnel to attend IKPT if they are not NETT members.

(8) Provide representation at CTSWG meetings.

(9) Identify MOSs affected by NET and ensure, along with materiel developer or provider, that institutional training is provided in the training base as required.

(10) Assess NET effectiveness through review of materiel developer or provider and MACOM feedback data, or independent field evaluations (such as post fielding training effectiveness analysis). Provide reports through the System Operational Readiness Review (SORR) or as otherwise specified by DCSOPS.

(11) Establish Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) when a valid requirement is approved.

j. The user MACOM commander will—

(1) Review, update, and provide input to NETPs through AMTAS to the materiel developer or provider as changes occur (per DA Pam 350–40).

(2) Program, budget, and fund travel and per diem for MACOM personnel who attend staff planners, IKPT, and NETT courses (except NETT members). (See para 1–4h(5)(d).)

(3) Provide representation at CTSWG meetings.

(4) Ensure that all ammunition and consumables are forecast and available to support the NETT. Review ammunition requirements in coordination with the materiel developer or provider twice a year and update NETPs.

(5) Assist the materiel developer or provider in determining prerequisites (MOS, skills, and grade) for attending training conducted by the NETT.

(6) Provide NETT members as required.

(7) Provide formal response to materiel developer's or provider's NETT survey finalizing training needs.

(8) Provide installation support (billeting, tactical vehicle transportation, and food services) to the NETT as available and provide security as required.

(9) Ensure personnel receiving training from the NETT meet the requirements of DA Pam 600–8.

(10) Provide the after-action report to the materiel developer or provider subsequent to completion of training by the NETT.

(11) Develop and implement unit sustainment training strategies

as stated in NETPs, to continue training upon completion of training by the NETT.

(12) Assist the combat developer in preparing combat developments feedback data.

(13) Plan, program, budget, fund, and execute all foreign language training, material translation, and the proliferation of training in that foreign language within the MACOM.

(14) Notify PERSCOM of any MOS or ASI awarded as a result of AMT. Information regarding USAR personnel will be sent to U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63132–5200.

k. Unit modernization and deployment responsibilities.

(1) The CG, TRADOC, together with other MACOM commanders, will plan, implement, and ensure that organization training as part of the Unit Manning System (UMS) is conducted at proponent schools, CONUS installations, or other locations as required.

(2) The CG, FORSCOM, and CG, WESTCOM, will assist, support, and provide resources as required to the CG, TRADOC, to implement unit modernization and deployment organization training.

1–5. Displaced equipment training

a. The DCSOPS will—

(1) Provide guidance and policy for DET.

(2) Coordinate unresolved issues with Army Staff agencies as they are surfaced by MACOMs.

(3) Designate a DA proponent for displaced systems as required.

(4) Provide distribution priorities and guidance.

(5) Conduct periodic review of Displaced Equipment Training Plans (DETPs) initiated by FORSCOM, TRADOC, WESTCOM, or NGB.

(6) Provide detailed distribution plans for displaced equipment to Army Staff, FORSCOM, TRADOC, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC), other materiel developing commands, WESTCOM, NGB, and OCAR.

(7) Approve all DETPs.

b. The DCSPER will—

(1) Review DETPs for personnel requirements and provide recommended solutions to training developers as appropriate.

(2) Ensure that personnel are provided to the training developers to support development and execution of DET.

c. The COE will assist in programming facilities as required by DET.

d. TSG will—

(1) Maintain staff supervision for DET programs pertaining to medical materiel.

(2) Initiate and manage DETPs, staff, review, and update for medical materiel.

(3) Plan, program, budget, and fund for all DET programs for medical materiel.

(4) Provide representation to attend periodic reviews of DETPs as required.

(5) Conduct DET as required.

e. The CG, FORSCOM; CG, USAREUR; and CG, WESTCOM, will—

(1) Initiate and manage, staff, review, and update DETPs for USAR units, as appropriate.

(2) Provide all DETP information to CAR.

(3) Plan and conduct DET for USAR units as required.

(4) Assist ARNG units in conducting DET when required.

(5) Convene USAR DET reviews as necessary.

(6) Refer any unresolved DET issues to DCSOPS.

(7) Ensure that USAR units are scheduled for DET.

(8) Coordinate required training for USAR with materiel developer and training developer.

(9) Plan, program, and fund all per diem and travel required in support of DET for USAR.

(10) Assist the training developer in preparing Active Component (AC) DETPs as required.

(11) Provide training support to include ranges and facilities to ARNG and training developer for DET execution.

(12) Ensure ST is conducted.

(13) Forecast and fund DET ammunition requirements.

f. The CG, TRADOC, and other combat developers will—

(1) Plan, program, budget, and fund for training development requirements identified in the AC DETPs.

(2) Initiate and manage, staff, review, and update DETPs for AC DET.

(3) Conduct AC DET.

(4) Convene AC DET reviews as necessary.

(5) Refer any unresolved DET issues to DCSOPS.

(6) Determine and identify ammunition requirements in the DETP for forecasting by the gaining command.

(7) Request assistance from other combat or training developers as required.

(8) Coordinate technical assistance requirements with materiel developers or providers as required.

(9) Provide training materials required for AC and Reserve Component (RC) DET.

(10) Provide institutional training to displaced equipment training teams (DETTs) and selected RC personnel, provide personnel for AC DETT as required, and selected RC DETTs.

(11) Submit rosters of personnel receiving DET training directly to Commanding General, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC–PLO, Alexandria, VA 22332–0400, per AR 611–76.

g. The CNGB will—

(1) Initiate, manage, staff, review, and update DETPs for ARNG.

(2) Execute ARNG DET and coordinate support with FORSCOM, WESTCOM, and TRADOC.

(3) Convene ARNG DET reviews as necessary.

(4) Refer any unresolved DET issues to DCSOPS.

(5) Determine and identify ammunition requirements in the DETP for forecasting by the gaining command.

(6) Request assistance from other combat/training developers as required.

(7) Coordinate technical assistance requirements with materiel developers or providers as required.

(8) Provide training materials and personnel required for ARNG DETTs.

(9) Program, budget, and fund for ARNG pay and allowances, per diem, and travel in support of DET.

h. The CAR will assist FORSCOM, TRADOC, WESTCOM, TSG, and NGB in DET planning and execution as required.

i. The materiel developer or provider will provide technical assistance in support of DET, as required.

1–6. Doctrine and tactics training

a. The DCSOPS will—

(1) Provide guidance and policy for DTT.

(2) Coordinate DTT issues with DA staff agencies.

(3) Give final decision on any unresolved DTT issues.

(4) Provide current or updated distribution data for new or displaced equipment to the training developer upon request.

(5) Provide priorities or guidance to training developers.

(6) Approve DTT strategy contained in NETPs and DETPs.

b. The DCSPER will—

(1) Review NETPs or DETPs for DTT personnel requirements, and provide recommended solutions to training developers as appropriate.

(2) Ensure that personnel are provided to the training developer to support development and execution of DTT.

c. The DCSLOG will review the NETPs and DETPs for the doctrinal, logistical impacts, and provide support to the training developer as appropriate.

d. The COE will provide facilities or engineer support for DTT upon request.

e. TSG will—

(1) Maintain staff supervision over DTT supporting NET or DET as pertains to medical materiel (AR 40–60).

(2) Review the NETPs and DETPs for inclusion of DTT and provide comments as necessary to training developer.

f. The CNGB will—

(1) Ensure, in coordination with other MACOMS, that appropriate ARNG users and supporters who are to receive DTT are included in the NETPs and DETPs.

(2) Program, budget, and fund for ARNG pay and allowances, per diem, and travel expenses in support of DTT as part of the NETP and DETP.

g. The CAR will ensure, in coordination with FORSCOM and WESTCOM, that appropriate USAR DTT requirements and comments are included in NETPs and DETPs.

h. The materiel developer or provider will—

(1) Ensure that DTT, as developed by the combat and training developers, is addressed in the NETP.

(2) Program, budget, and fund for travel and per diem for DTT personnel who will conduct DTT and other training as part of the NETT. (For example, operators and maintainers.)

(3) Assist the training developer in distributing exportable training materials via the deploying NETT.

i. The training developer will—

(1) Ensure timely submission of the requirement for DTT to materiel developers or providers and MACOMs.

(2) Program, budget, and fund for travel and per diem for personnel and training required to develop and execute DTT.

(3) Program, budget, and fund for travel and per diem for DTT teams when not a part of NETTs or DETTs.

(4) Ensure that training materials and personnel needed to accomplish DTT are available before FUE.

(5) Develop DTT strategy and input to include NETP and DETP as required.

(6) Ensure that exportable training packages or training literature developed by the training developer are distributed to the user.

j. The user MACOM will—

(1) Review and provide comments to the training developer on DTT strategy as part of the normal review process of NETP and DETP.

(2) Program, budget, and fund for MACOM student personnel, who attend DTT team courses, travel and per diem.

(3) Provide installation support (billeting, tactical vehicle transportation, and food services) for the DTT team as available and security as required.

1–7. Sustainment training
a. The DCSOPS will—
(1) Provide guidance and policy for ST.
(2) Coordinate the Army's ST efforts.
b. The DCSPER will—
(1) Assist in monitoring of the Army's ST effort.
(2) Ensure personnel authorizations to support the ST effort are reflected in the POM process.
c. The COE will—
(1) Provide input to DCSOPS with regard to the Army's ST effort.
(2) Program, budget, fund, and execute projects that support the Army's ST effort in coordination with DCSOPS and MACOMs.
d. The DCSLOG will monitor, assess logistical support, and recommend appropriate corrective action to DCSOPS on Army ST.
e. TSG will—
(1) Maintain staff supervision for the Army ST programs as pertains to development of medical materiel. (See AR 40–60.)
(2) Delegate authority for execution of transition training.
(3) Program, budget, and fund for medical ST.
f. The CNGB will—
(1) Ensure, in coordination with other MACOMs, that appropriate ARNG users and supporters develop an ST program.
(2) Review, update, and provide input to DCSOPS with regard to ST.
(3) Program, budget, and fund for ARNG pay and allowances, per diem, and travel expense in support of sustainment or transition training.
(4) Develop an ST strategy and include in each NET or DET plan as required.

g. The CAR will—

(1) Ensure, in coordination with FORSCOM, USAREUR, and WESTCOM, that appropriate USAR users and supporters develop and maintain ST programs.

(2) Review, update, and provide input to DCSOPS with regard to ST.

h. The materiel developers or providers will—

(1) Conduct NET planning and execution in support of the AMT effort.

(2) Provide, when requested, input to DCSOPS with regard to the Army's ST effort.

i. The combat/training developer will—

(1) Assist in the development of ST programs that support the AMT effort.

(2) Ensure that the training materials needed for ST are provided concurrently with FUE.

(3) Begin institutional training, as appropriate, so that personnel replacements being assigned to units are trained on new and displaced equipment.

(4) Identify, in coordination with MACOMs, the need for transition training courses as part of the overall strategy. (Specifically, the training developer.)

(5) Coordinate with DCSOPS and materiel developer or provider to ensure that the first production/procurement units are issued to the training base with necessary support. This will provide the training base the same equipment being fielded so that institutional training on the new equipment can support the ST effort.

(6) Provide MTT to requesting unit upon receipt of request and fund cite (for MTT per diem and travel) from unit's MACOM.

j. Commanders of user MACOMs will—

(1) Ensure that guidance and policy are implemented for ST by their unit commanders.

(2) Review, update, and provide input to DCSOPS with regard to ST.

(3) Program, budget, and fund for per diem and travel expense in support of ST.

(4) Develop an ST strategy and include in NET or DET plans as required. Describe how skills and knowledge received through NET and the institutional training base will be sustained.

1–8. Policy
a. Materiel fielding plans (MFPs), as standard procedure, will have flexibility for conducting AMT in CONUS for units deploying OCONUS. These plans will be formulated early so that coordination for personnel resources can be accomplished.

b. All Army modernization initiatives will be examined by the materiel developer or provider, the combat or training developer, and considered in the System Manprint Management Plan (SMMP). This examination is to determine the training required to introduce, operate, and sustain the equipment and its software, or training required to teach doctrine and tactical application. AMT will be conducted whenever a training requirement is identified.

c. The training developers are responsible for identifying, planning, and coordinating the conduct of training to support Army modernization. The exact form of this training will be determined by the training developer in coordination with the combat developer. The use of embedded training to meet these needs should be given primary consideration.

d. The Army objective is to ensure that institutional training has the capability to train individuals on the equipment in time to meet the FUE date, but no later than 1 year after the first field unit has been issued equipment as part of AMT. First production or procured items will be issued on a priority basis to the training base. The timely transfer of knowledge, along with development and testing of training materials and devices, will be emphasized to ensure this objective can be achieved.

e. AMT will always be considered part of the overall training strategy and not as an isolated activity.

f. The materiel developer, in coordination with user commands, will provide feedback to the combat developer or training developer

on deficiencies identified in doctrine, tactics, organizational structure, training, and materiel.

g. The Army Modernization Information Memorandum (AMIM) number, when assigned, will be used to identify systems or equipment as part of the planning, programming, and budgeting process in the NETP and DETP to facilitate cross-referencing. The AMIM number will be placed on the first page of the NETP or DETP. (See DA Pam 350–40 for information on how to enter a number on the NETP or DETP.)

h. The AMTAS will be the only official database for all Army NET plans. (See DA Pam 350–40 for AMTAS procedures.)

Chapter 2
New Equipment Training (NET)

2–1. NET objectives
NET, as part of AMT, will assist commanders to achieve operational capability in the shortest possible time. It is designed to support unit modernization and deployment, whereby organizations deploying OCONUS are given AMT in CONUS to the extent possible. This will alleviate a new equipment and new organization training burden for OCONUS commanders. When required, NET will provide initial training. All NET materials and training provided by the materiel developer or provider will be in the English language. (See para 2–8.)

2–2. New equipment training policy
a. Unit modernization and deployment of such organizations are feasible in a wide variety of circumstances. This process will focus on company size or smaller units and include, when required, initial training conducted at either proponent schools or CONUS installations.

b. Initial transfer of knowledge on the operation and maintenance of equipment (to include software, software updates, and their documentation) from the materiel developer or provider to the tester, trainer, supporter user, or organization will be provided as a part of NET.

c. The requirement for training on new or improved equipment will be determined by the skills and experience of individuals in the units scheduled to receive this equipment, and the unit readiness impact.

d. Planning for training of staff planners, testers, trainers, users, and supporters (to include depot level) will be documented in a coordinated NETP (See DA Pam 350–40.) The NETP must be developed within 30 working days of forwarding the initial qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information (QQPRI) (AR 71–2).

e. In some cases, equipment may not require a NETP. For equipment in this category, the materiel developer or provider will coordinate the request with user MACOMs and combat or training developers for concurrence before submission. Specific completed coordination and rationale will be submitted through the materiel developers chain of command to HQDA, ATTN: DAMO–TRS, WASH DC 20310–0450.

f. NETTs will be deployed to locations for durations agreed to by the materiel developer or provider and the users. Changes in fielding locations require similar changes in NET locations. Sufficient time must be provided to ensure adequate planning.

g. The requirements to provide a NETT to a MACOM will terminate when either of the following conditions is satisfied—

(1) After the NETT has provided the MACOM with an acceptable training capability, as coordinated with HQ TRADOC and approved by HQDA (DAMO–TR).

(2) When sufficient school-trained personnel are provided to the MACOM to enable it to operate and maintain the modernized equipment.

h. If a MACOM requires training on equipment for which there is no NETP, the MACOM will request an MTT from TRADOC or request retraining via NETT from HQDA. The MACOM will fund for the TDY and per diem for the MTT. TRADOC will provide the MTT within personnel constraints.

i. Copies of the training material used by the NETT will be left with the user for use in sustainment training.

j. NET will be conducted as closely as possible to the date that a unit is scheduled to receive new or improved equipment.

2–3. Planning
a. A NETP should include, as applicable, training for staff planners, testers, trainers, supporters, and users.

b. NET planning covers all training applicable to the equipment and its software from development through fielding.

c. As a goal, the NETT will complete its mission 1 year after FUE. Factors that influence how long a NETT mission will last are the complexity of system, learning decay of critical tasks for the system, extended distribution plans, procurement strategy, and the type of system.

d. NET planning considerations include the following:

(1) Similarity to previously fielded systems.

(2) Current state of the training base to support the equipment.

(3) Technical complexity of the equipment.

(4) Impact on training by interim contractor maintenance support and warranty restraints on equipment or systems.

(5) Fielding rate.

(6) Effect on unit readiness

(7) Overall training strategy for the equipment.

(8) Planned density for the equipment.

(9) Available trainers in the MACOM to proliferate training.

(10) Quality and quantity of personnel to be trained.

(11) Available training devices, equipment, ranges, facilities, and training materials (to include appropriate visual information (VI) products and productions).

(12) Environment where equipment is to be issued.

(13) Capabilities and dispersion of ARNG and USAR units, plus consideration of Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).

(14) Personnel and funding.

(15) Ammunition and consumables to support NET and NETT.

(16) Sustainment training following fielding.

(17) Foreign language requirements and local national personnel.

(18) Need to establish project development identifiers (PDIs) and project development skill identifiers (PDSIs) (AR 611–76).

(19) Depot training requirements.

2–4. Training development
a. Training development will be according to the Systems Approach to Training (SAT).

b. Training products (materials, lesson plans, or programs of instruction) will be approved by the materiel developer or provider with concurrence of the training developer.

c. Department of Defense (DOD) standard data item descriptions (DIDs) will be used to procure all training material.

2–5. Strategy
NET planning must be flexible, considering the unique challenge of each new and improved item of equipment. Several training deployment strategies are available for consideration. The last two strategies (*e* and *f* below) constitute extended training efforts and require HQDA (DAMO–TR) approval. The other strategies (*a* through *d* below) are in descending order of preference and will be applied to most equipment.

a. *Institutional training.* The ideal training concept (strategy) occurs when the institutional training base is established and producing sufficient graduates (both initial entry and first-line supervisor) to support the fielding of equipment. This strategy requires careful coordination with personnel managers (DCSPER–PERSSO; AR-PERCEN; FORSCOM; WESTCOM; USAREUR in coordination with OCAR; and NGB) to ensure that trained personnel and equipment are distributed concurrently to the gaining units, thereby negating a need for a NETT.

b. Exportable training material. Because of simplicity or similarity to presently fielded equipment, some equipment requires only exportable training material in the form of video media, lesson plans, and training aids. In other cases, training circulars (TCs), technical manuals (TMs), or soldier's manuals may be used. The training developer will use material procured by the materiel developer when available.

c. Leader training. The NETT is used to train selected unit leaders from the user MACOM who, depending on the complexity and density of equipment and availability of training facilities, will train other personnel or units. This training may be conducted at the materiel developers or providers site, the training institution, contractor site, or the installation receiving the equipment.

d. Key personnel. Some systems (usually low density) are operated and maintained by a selected number of key personnel. In these instances, it may be economical and effective for the NETT to train all individuals who are to operate or maintain the equipment. Training and cost effectiveness will dictate the numbers of locations where training will be conducted.

e. Organizational training. Personnel can be brought together for unit training at one location following advanced individual training. This training can be conducted at a selected station or at the training base. Training on the equipment should be integrated into unit training. The modernized organization can be trained on a common set of equipment in CONUS and fall in on new or improved equipment OCONUS, or it can train on and deploy with its own equipment. Organizational training provides a capability for training in CONUS with subsequent deployment OCONUS, and retains flexibility to support unit activation for CONUS only.

f. Total unit training. Some equipment, because of its complexity or criticality to unit readiness, may require a NETT large enough to train all assigned operators and maintainers of the gaining unit. This strategy is manpower-intensive and can impede training Army-wide.

2–6. Reserve Component (RC) considerations
a. Selected RC units will receive new or improved equipment early in the distribution schedule concurrent with equipment distribution to Active Component (AC) units.

b. NET will take into account the unique challenges inherent in modernizing RC units. Detailed NET planning is essential between the materiel developer or provider and NGB, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve (OCAR), and MACOMs to ensure that objectives are met.

c. Specific RC NET planning considerations, in addition to those in paragraph 2–3*d* include the following:

(1) Time must be provided to ensure adequate planning.

(2) Leader training may be required at USAR unit locations.

(3) In the event one-location training is selected, sufficient time must be provided to program and budget OMA/OMAR/OMARNG and RPA/NGPA funds to support this type of training.

d. Due to the limited number of training days available to RC units, complex systems may require that NET be extended. NET strategy that extends beyond two consecutive annual training periods requires HQDA (DAMO–TR) approval.

e. Mobilization personnel are to be considered eligible for concurrent training with the gaining unit when possible, by each component.

2–7. Execution
NETPs will be developed, coordinated, published, and distributed by the materiel developers or providers via AMTAS (except for those plans which are classified, in which case, the normal classified mailing system will be used to gain comments or approval) for each item of equipment for which training is required and for which they are responsible. This includes ancillary items such as training devices. Instructions for completing a NETP are covered in DA Pam 350–40.

a. The materiel developer or provider will prepare a draft NETP within 30 days of forwarding of the initial qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information (QQPRI) (See AR 71–2 and DA Pam 11–25.)

b. The materiel developer or provider will distribute via AMTAS (classified by mail) the draft NETP to commands and agencies for input as required. (See DA Pam 350–40.)

c. Within 45 days (via AMTAS or classified mail) of receipt of draft NETP, the commands and agencies will complete their reviews and provide required input or comments to the materiel developers or providers. (See DA Pam 350–40 for required input.)

d. Within 15 days, via AMTAS (30 days via classified mail), of receiving data for the NETP, the materiel developer or provider will update and distribute the NETP as required. (See DA Pam 350–40.)

e. NETPs change as equipment, operations, maintenance, and fielding concepts are developed. NETPs will be updated continuously in the AMTAS database.

f. The materiel developer or provider will convene Special TSWGs (STSWGs) as needed.

g. HQDA (DAMO–TR) will convene a CTSWG to review one, several, or all NETPs. As a minimum, each NETP will be subject to annual review at a CTSWG, via AMTAS, or at a single meeting location.

h. The final authority to approve or disapprove all NETPs is DCSOPS.

2–8. Language translation and planning
MACOMs must plan for and identify all requirements for translating NET materials from English to other languages, and proliferate all training and materials into that language. These requirements must be met and in the hands of foreign national users in sufficient time to support fielding requirements. This will require the NET proponent to allow the user command sufficient lead time for translating and printing. This is a user MACOM duty.

Chapter 3
Displaced Equipment Training

3–1. Definition
Displaced equipment is equipment (and its software) that is being replaced by the Army modernization process and scheduled for transfer to other units. This displaced equipment, while not new to the Army, is often viewed as new equipment by the receiving unit and can generate a training requirement. DET must be planned and executed as carefully as training that supports new equipment fielding. Displaced equipment has an established knowledge base and in many cases training is available in institutional and exportable courses. A need may exist to form a DETT to be deployed to the gaining unit.

3–2. Displaced equipment training policy
a. The need for DET will be determined by the extent of training required for displaced equipment.

b. DET considerations will take full advantage of the existing training base.

c. Some displaced equipment will not require a formalized DETP. This determination will be based on a mutual agreement between DET trainers (such as FORSCOM, TRADOC, WESTCOM, TSG, or CNGB) and the gaining command.

d. A coordinated DETP, if required, will be developed to train staff planners, users, supporters, and trainers.

(1) Active Component. TRADOC will develop plans for AC DET except medical materiel, which will be developed by TSG.

(2) Reserve Components. FORSCOM or WESTCOM will develop DETPs for USAR. CNGB will develop DETPs for ARNG. TSG will develop DETPs for the Army Medical Department (AMEDD).

e. DETTs will be deployed, as required, to locations for the duration determined by the headquarters responsible for DET and the gaining command.

f. The need to provide DET will terminate after the DETT has provided a training capability per the DETP, or when enough school-trained personnel are available to support the command.

g. The materiel developer or provider will provide technical assistance to the trainer, when required, in developing DET materials or information.

h. Training materials used by the DETT will be left with the user for use in ST.

3–3. Planning

a. Although equipment to be displaced is in the Army inventory, it should be viewed as new to the gaining units.

b. When required, a DETP will be initiated upon notification that displacement of equipment will occur.

c. DET planning will cover the operation, support, and maintenance of the equipment and its software.

d. Each unit receiving displaced equipment must be assessed separately to determine the number and expertise of assigned personnel who have prior experience with the displaced equipment.

e. DET planning must be flexible and the challenges of displaced equipment must be taken into account. The following should be considered during DET planning:

(1) Trained personnel assigned to the unit.

(2) Available training within TRADOC, ARNG, and USAR schools.

(3) Affiliation and partnership programs for AC or RC unit integration.

(4) Supervised on-the-job training (SOJT) using exportable training packages.

(5) Available training at materiel developer or provider depots.

(6) Skill level of personnel in the unit who are to be trained.

(7) Contractor training.

(8) (MTTs) from TRADOC.

(9) USAR training division instructor groups.

(10) Maintenance assistance instruction teams (MAIT).

(11) Readiness groups.

(12) Regional training centers.

(13) Training ammunition requirements.

(14) Funding requirements.

(15) Training facilities requirements.

3–4. Reserve Component considerations

a. RC DET must consider the number of personnel who are available to attend institutional training prior to receipt of displaced equipment.

b. Due to limited number of training days available to RC units, complex systems may require that DET be extended. DET strategy that extends training beyond two consecutive annual training periods requires HQDA (DAMO–TR) approval.

3–5. Execution

a. DETPs will be developed, coordinated, published, and distributed to gain comments and approval for each item of displaced equipment that requires training. Instruction for completing a DETP is covered in DA Pam 350–40.

b. DET workshops will be convened, as required, by the responsible agencies.

c. DET planning requires careful consideration and coordination to ensure training is available to support the fielding of displaced systems.

3–6. Language translation and planning

Receiving MACOMs must plan for and identify all requirements for translating DET materials from English into other languages and proliferate all training and materials into that language. These requirements must be met and in the hands of foreign national users in sufficient time to support fielding requirements. This will require the DET proponent to allow the user command sufficient lead time for translating and printing. This is a user MACOM duty.

Chapter 4
Doctrine and Tactics Training

4–1. Summary

The tenets of Airland Battle must be supported by sound and effective tactical training. Doctrine promulgated by the Concept Based Requirements System (CBRS) is a part of NET and DET. DTT provides this guidance to commanders, leaders, staff, and operators on how to employ the combat capabilities of new or improved materiel or organizations.

4–2. Doctrine and tactics training policy

a. The requirement for DTT will be based on the changes to current doctrine and tactics, and will be determined by the unit's capability to perform its combat mission.

b. The training developer will identify the requirement for DTT upon receipt of the draft NETP or DETP. This will be accomplished by—

(1) Conducting reviews of the applicable operational concepts generated by the CBRS, and the organizational and operational plan prepared by the combat developer for the specific system.

(2) Ensuring timely submission to the materiel developer or provider of identification and concept for DTT inclusion in the NETP.

c. The training developer will develop DTT as part of DETP for displaced systems as required for the Active Army.

d. FORSCOM, in coordination with the NGB or OCAR, will develop DTT as part of DETP for displaced systems for RC. Direct coordination will be made with the training developer to ensure that DTT concepts and execution are current.

e. If required, the training developer will develop a training strategy to accomplish DTT. In cases where NET or DET may not require DTT, the training developer will ensure that the NETP or DETP is annotated to show "DTT Not Required."

4–3. Planning

a. Planning will be initiated concurrently with the development of NETPs and DETPs. The NETP or DETP will include DTT concept and execution for training MACOM personnel.

b. DTT planning covers the uses and functions of a new system or organization that must be transmitted to user personnel, so they can fully exploit the new capabilities and improve their combat effectiveness.

c. DTT planning considerations include—

(1) Threat.

(2) Changes to current doctrine or tactics.

(3) Changes in a new system or organization.

(4) Technical complexity of the new system.

(5) Fielding rates.

(6) Training strategy for the new system or organization.

(7) Planned density for the system or organization.

(8) Number of personnel to be trained.

(9) Available personnel to provide DTT.

(10) Environment and location where DTT will be executed.

(11) Capabilities and limitations of units to execute DTT.

(12) Funding.

(13) ST following DTT.

(14) Software.

4–4. Strategy

Strategies are listed in descending order of preference as follows:

a. Institutional training. The ideal situation is to have the training base established and producing enough graduates to support the Army, thereby negating any additional DTT requirements.

b. Exportable training materials. Consideration will be given to the use of exportable training materials for DTT as part of the NETP or DETP. The training developer, in coordination with the

materiel developer or provider, may develop DTT exportable training materials as part of NET or DET. When exportable training materials satisfy DTT requirements, they will be provided to the MACOM undergoing new or displaced equipment training.

c. Unit leadership training. DTT personnel will train selected unit leaders from the user MACOM. The unit leaders will in turn train other MACOM personnel.

d. Lead, concurrent, and follow-on strategies. A lead strategy requires the DTT team to precede the new or displaced equipment training team. Concurrent strategy requires the DTT and NET or DET team to be deployed at the same time. In follow-on strategy, the DTT team is deployed after the new or displaced equipment training team has accomplished its training.

Chapter 5
Sustainment Training

5–1. Coordination
This chapter provides policies and planning considerations for the support of ST upon NET or DET termination at a unit, as part of AMT. ST is a major challenge at all echelons of the Total Army. The training community may experience difficulty in sustaining or increasing knowledge gained as a result of NET, DET, and other Army training programs. The MACOM, combat/training developer, materiel developer or provider, and DA together ensure effective training programs exist or are developed to help sustain unit training. ST, as it applies to this regulation, focuses on NET, DET, and DTT assistance for commanders, staff, and trainers in user MACOMs.

5–2. Sustainment training policy
a. NET and DET will be integrated as part of unit ST programs.

b. The user MACOM, in coordination with the training developer and materiel developer or provider, will coordinate the ST strategy as part of the NET or DET plan.

c. The materiel developer or provider or training developer will ensure that pertinent training materials are given to commanders upon completion of NET by the NETT and DET by the DETT. This will help build effective unit ST programs.

5–3. Planning and execution
a. Planning and execution of an ST plan (strategy) must be an integral part of the unit's training.

(1) The ST plan should be initiated by the unit training manager upon receipt of higher headquarter's training goals.

(2) The ST plan must be executed once the unit has completed NET or DET.

b. ST considerations include the following:

(1) ST is a total Army effort. Commanders at all echelons must make use of the available assets (human, physical, financial, and time) to support ST.

(2) Commanders should assess the ability of individuals or units to perform assigned missions after training on new or displaced equipment or systems fieldings.

(3) Commanders should use results of the skill qualification test (SQT).

(4) Unit Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) results should be used in the development of the unit's ST plan.

c. ST program planning and execution should begin as early as possible so that ST is part of the unit's training program. Commanders must recognize the impact of ST on units receiving new or displaced equipment or undergoing organizational changes. The unit training manager should continually revise and update the unit's training plan during the execution of the training cycle.

5–4. Reserve Component considerations
a. RC unit training managers or advisors should consider those factors unique to their respective units while developing the the training plan.

b. ST will take into account the unique challenges inherent in modernizing RC units. Detailed ST planning is essential to ensure that objectives are accomplished.

c. Training time for RC units is limited. Therefore, training periods may be modified or extended to accomplish ST. Under no circumstances will training standards be degraded.

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 40–60
Policies and Procedures for the Acquisition of Medical Materiel. (Cited in paras 2–2*e*(1), 4–2*e*(1), and 5–2*e*(1).

AR 71–2
Basis of Issue Plans (BOIPs), Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information (QQPRI). (Cited in paras 2–3*d* and 2–8*a*.

AR 611–76
Project Development Identifer System. (Cited in paras 2–2*h*(14), 2–4*d*(18), and 3–2*f*(11).

DA Pam 350–40
Army Modernization Training Plans for New and Displaced Equipment. (Cited in paras 1–4*g* and *h,* 2–2*b*(3), 2–2*c*(2), 2–2*d*(3), 2–2*f*(2), 2–2*i*(1), and 2–2*j*(1).

DA Pam 600–8
Management and Administrative Procedures. (Cited in para 2–2*j*(9).

Section II
Related Publications

A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.

AR 10–4
U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agency

AR 10–5
Department of the Army

AR 12–8
Foreign Military Sales Operations/Procedures

AR 25–1
Army Training and Audiovisual Support

AR 40–61
Medical Logistics Policies and Procedures

AR 70–1
Systems Acquisition Policy and Procedures

AR 70–10
Test and Evaluation During Development and Acquisition of Materiel

AR 71–3
User Testing

AR 71–9
Materiel Objectives and Requirements

AR 310–25
Dictionary of United States Army Terms

AR 350–1
Army Training

AR 350–41
Army Forces Training

AR 385–16
System Safety Engineering and Management

AR 602–2
Manpower and Personnel Integration (MANPRINT) in the Materiel Acquisition Process

AR 611–1
Military Occupational Classification Structure Development and Implementation

AR 700–4
Logistic Assistance Program

AR 700–127
Integrated Logistic Support (ILS)

AR 750–1
Army Materiel Maintenance Policy and Retail Maintenance Operations

DA Pam 11–25
Life Cycle System Management Model for Army Systems

DA Pam 700–127
Integrated Logistics Support Management Model (ILSMM) and Glossary

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AC
Active Component

AMC
U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMEDD
Army Medical Department

AMIM
Army Modernization Information Memorandum

AMT
Army Modernization Training

AMTAS
Army Modernization Training Automation System

AR
Army Regulation

ARNG
Army National Guard

ARPERCEN
Army Personnel Center

ARPRINT
Army Program for Individual Training

ARTEP
Army Training and Evaluation Program

ASI
additional skill identifier

ASIOE
associated support items of equipment

ATTN
attention

CAR
Chief, Army Reserve

CBRS
Concepts Based Requirements System

CG
Commanding General

CNETP
Consolidated New Equipment Training Plan

CNGB
Chief, National Guard Bureau

COE
Chief of Engineers

CONUS
Continental United States

CTA
Common Table of Allowances

CTSWG
Consolidated Training Support Work Group

DA
Department of the Army

DA PAM
Department of the Army Pamphlet

DCSLOG
Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

DCSOPS
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DCSPER
Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

DET
displaced equipment training

DETP
Displaced Equipment Training Plan

DETT
displaced equipment training team

DID
Standard Data Items Description

DOD
Department of Defense

DTT
Doctrine and Tactics Training

EUTE
Early User Test and Experimentation

FM
Field Manual

FORSCOM
Forces Command

FOTE
Follow On Test and Evaluation

FUE
First Unit Equipped

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

HSC
Health Services Command

ICW
in coordination with

IKPT
instructor and key personnel training

ILS
Integrated Logistics Support

IOTE
Initial Operational Test and Evaluation

IRR
Individual Ready Reserve

MACOM
major army command

MAIT
Maintenance Assistance Instructor Team

MANPRINT
Manpower and Personnel Integration

MATDEV
materiel developer

MFP
Materiel Fielding Plan

MOS
military occupational specialty

MTT
Mobile Training Team

NET
new equipment training

NETP
new equipment training program

NETT
New Equipment Training Team

NGB
National Guard Bureau

NMIBT
New Materiel Introductory Briefing team

OCAR
Office of the Chief, Army Reserve

OCE
Office of the Chief of Engineers

OCONUS
Outside Continental United States

ODCSLOG
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

ODCSOPS
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

ODCSPER
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

OT
Operational Test

PDI
project development identifier

PDSI
project development skill identifier

PERSACS
Personnel Structure and Composition System

PERSCOM
U.S. Total Army Personnel Command

PERSSO
personnel staff officer

POI
program of instruction

POM
Program Objective Memorandum

QQPRI
qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information

RC
Reserve Components

SAT
Systems Approach to Training

SMMP
System Manprint Management Plan

SOJT
supervised on-the-job training

SORR
System Operational Readiness Review

SQT
skill qualification test

SSI
specialty skill identifier

ST
Sustainment Training

STRAP
Systems Training Plan

STSWG
Special Training Support Work Group

TAPA
Total Army Personnel Agency

TC
training circular

TDY
temporary duty

TM
technical manual

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG
The Surgeon General

TSWG
Training Support Work Group

UMS
Unit Manning System

USAISC
U.S. Army Information Systems Command

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

USAREUR
U.S. Army, Europe, and 7th Army

VI
visual information

WESTCOM
U.S. Army Western Command

Section II
Terms

Army modernization training
Required training to support the Army modernization process. AMT includes NET, DET, DTT, ST, unit modernization, deployment, and proponent training.

Army Modernization Training Automation System (AMTAS)
A centralized database system, accessible world-wide, providing NET managers with near-instantaneous access to all active and retired NETPs. The system provides the ability to exchange information with combat, training, and materiel developers, and allows the staffing and approval of new NETPs electronically. It replaces the printed CNETPs, and is the official database.

Combat developer
The command or agency responsible for doctrine, concepts, requirements, and organization. This includes a system for retail logistics support, primarily for Army Forces in a theater of operation.

Displaced equipment
Equipment or systems currently in the Army inventory that are to be redistributed within a MACOM, or between MACOMs, as a result of the Army modernization process.

Displaced equipment training
Training provided to users and supporters on how to operate, maintain, and employ displaced equipment.

Doctrine and tactics training
Training conducted on equipment, interoperability, and management of new or displaced equipment, considering comparison of newer to older equipment, and associated threats.

Embedded training
Training that results from features designed and built into a specific end item of equipment to provide training in its use. It will not interfere with the operational requirements

capabilities of the system, and it trains individual tasks through force level tasks as required.

Instructor and key personnel training
Training provided for instructors and key personnel by the materiel developer or provider to establish a training capability within using units and proponent schools.

MANPRINT
A comprehensive management and technical program to enhance human performance and reliability in the operation, maintenance, and use of weapon systems and equipment. Objective is achieved by focusing attention during system design, development, production, and upgrade.

Materiel developer
The agency or mission assignee responsible for research, development, and production validation of a system that responds to HQDA requirements. A system includes its wholesale level logistics.

MOS proponent
The TRADOC school or center having responsibility for one or more operator or maintenance MOS designated to support a new or displaced system.

New equipment
New or improved equipment reintroduced into the Army. New equipment applies to developed, product improved, and non-development items.

New equipment training
The identification of personnel, training, and training aids and devices, and the transfer of knowledge gained during development from the materiel developer or provider to the trainer, user, and supporter.

New equipment training team
A team of experts organized to conduct training of designated units or personnel on the operation and maintenance of new equipment at specified locations.

New materiel introductory briefing team
A team composed of individuals familiar with new equipment and able to discuss specific details within the team's specialty.

Qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information
A compilation of specified organizational, doctrinal, training, and personnel information developed by a materiel development agency in coordination with the combat developer or trainer on new or modified materiel items. The information is used to determine the need for the establishment or revision of a MOS, and to prepare plans to provide the numbers of trained personnel required to operate and support the new or modified materiel items.

Sustainment training
Individual and collective training conducted

in the unit or resident schools, units, and organizations to ensure continued expertise on operation, maintenance, and employment of fielded systems or equipment.

System training plan
A detailed plan developed by the trainer to reflect all training support required for weapon or equipment systems. The plan describes the training required for both individual and collective training and for each MOS associated with the weapon or equipment system.

Training base
Training, either individual or collective, conducted in schools (Army service school, USAR school, NCO academy) or Army Training Centers. Institutions that conduct this training are referred to as being part of the training base.

Training developer
The command or agency that will provide the skills necessary to operate or logistically support materiel systems being developed or otherwise acquired. Generally, this is a TRADOC responsibility, but in the context of AMT, it may also be the training developer within the materiel developer command.

Training support work group
An ad hoc committee that meets for the purpose of developing, updating, coordinating, and recommending approval of new equipment training programs.

User
The command, organization, or unit designated to receive the new or displaced system or equipment for use in accomplishing a designated mission. The materiel system is included in the user's TOE, TDA, or the appropriate CTA. For new equipment, the user provides guidance on matters pertaining to materiel and combat developers during the materiel acquisition process. On matters pertaining to the expected operational employment and logistical support, the designated "user representative" represents the user's interest during the materiel acquisition process.

User representative
Coordinates AMT system management for equipment and organizations. Through the acquisition process, the combat developer will be the user representative unless another agency is specified by HQDA (DAMO–TR).

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms
There are no special terms.

Index

This index is organized alphabetically by topic and subtopic.

Topics and subtopics are identified by paragraph number.